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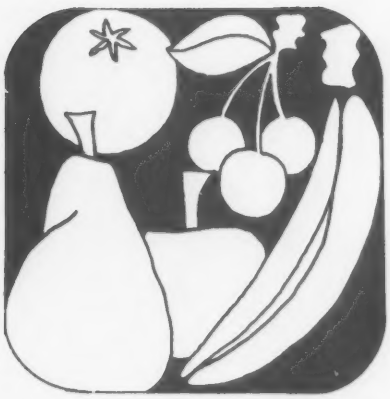
NOVEMBER 1976

FRUIT Situation



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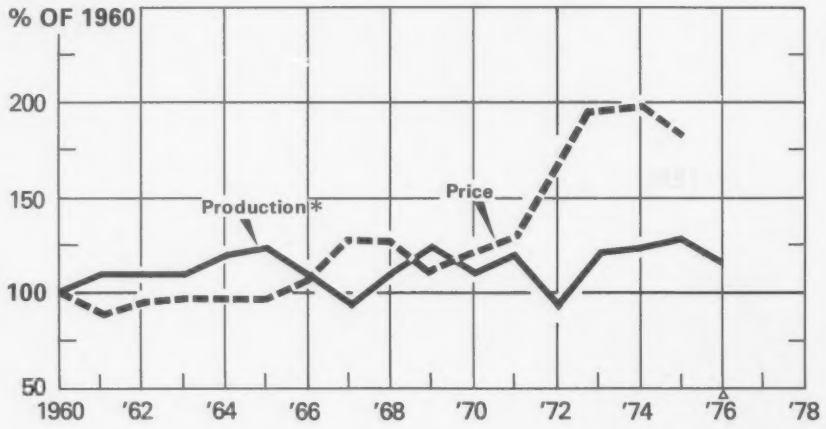
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

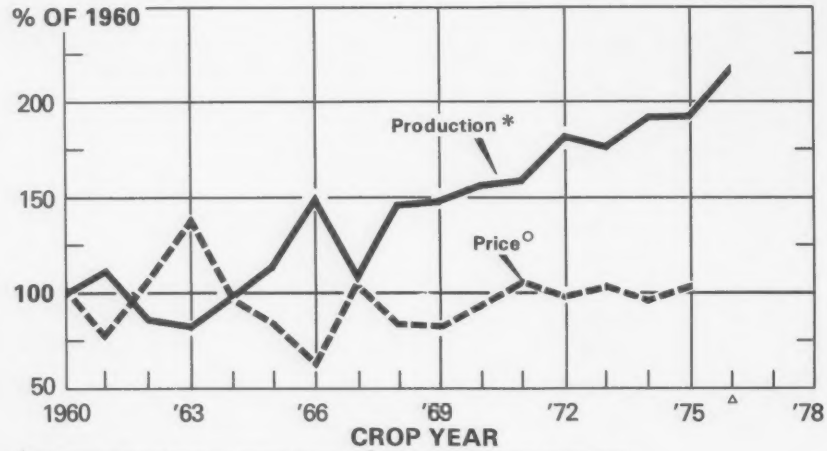
NONCITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND PRICES



*15 IMPORTANT FRUITS. °SEASON AVERAGE PRICE TO GROWERS. PRICE WEIGHTED BY PRODUCTION. △PRELIMINARY.

USDA NEG. ERS 8485-76 (10)

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND PRICES



*INCLUDES PRODUCTION OF ALL CITRUS FRUITS. °SEASON AVERAGE PRICE TO GROWERS. PRICE WEIGHTED BY PRODUCTION. △ PRELIMINARY.

USDA NEG. ERS 2042 - 76 (10)

THE FRUIT SITUATION

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	
General Price Outlook	
Citrus Fruit	
Oranges	
Grapefruit	
Lemons	
Other Citrus Fruit	
Processed Citrus	
Fresh Noncitrus	
Apples	
Grapes	
Pears	
Avocados	
Bananas	
Cherries	
Cranberries	
Processed Noncitrus	
Tree Nuts	
List of Tables	

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SUMMARY

Record Large Citrus Supplies Indicate Lower Prices

Supplies and retail prices of fresh and processed fruits offer the consumer a mixed bag this year. Generally, noncitrus supplies will be smaller and prices higher than a year earlier. However, citrus supplies are expected to be record large this season and prices are expected to average lower.

The first forecast of the 1976/77 citrus crop indicated a record high 16.8 million tons (excluding grapefruit in California other than desert areas), almost 14 percent above last year's record. Larger harvests are currently expected for all citrus except the Florida tangelo crop which is forecast to be about the same as a year ago. Noncitrus fruit tonnage is estimated to be moderately below last year's utilized levels, primarily because of the smaller apple, tart cherry, and grape crops.

The October index of prices received by growers for all fruit stood at 153 (1967=100), up substantially from September and also well above a year ago. Prices were sharply above 1975 levels for apples, pears, grapefruit and oranges, offsetting lower prices for lemons and strawberries. However, prices are expected to decline seasonally, particularly for citrus fruit, and thus the grower price index in the fourth quarter is still expected to average slightly lower than a year ago. Grower prices are expected to remain slightly below year-earlier levels through the first half of 1977.

The September retail fresh fruit price index was down moderately from August levels and slightly below a year earlier. Retail fresh fruit prices are expected to decline further this quarter. However, strengthening demand and higher marketing costs likely will combine with the smaller apple crop to keep the retail fresh fruit price index slightly higher than a year earlier this fall, as well as in the first half of 1977. However, retail prices for fresh fruit during calendar 1976 are still expected to average slightly below 1975.

Wholesale prices of canned fruit have strengthened in recent months, and by September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index was 4 percent above year-earlier levels. Reflecting

tight supplies of frozen strawberries and tart cherries, a substantially higher wholesale price was recorded for frozen fruits. With the higher processing cost and strengthening demand, which is associated with moderate expansion in domestic and foreign economic activity, wholesale prices of processed fruit are likely to remain high through this winter.

Data on October 1 point to a record large U.S. orange crop of 11.8 million tons (271.4 million boxes), 12 percent above the previous record set last season. In Florida, prospects for oranges are placed at a record 209 million boxes, 15 percent above last season. In California, Valencia production is expected to be up 4 percent while navel and miscellaneous production will be down 5 percent. The Arizona orange forecast is 57 percent above last season's small crop, while the Texas crop is expected to remain unchanged from last season.

Price reductions have stimulated demand for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) in recent weeks, and movement so far is running moderately above last season's pace. However, current stocks of FCOJ and chilled orange juice are still moderately larger than a year ago. Thus, combined with a record orange crop, current prospects for oranges through this winter point to lower prices.

A record large grapefruit crop also is being forecast, up substantially from last season. Domestic movement of fresh grapefruit during 1976/77 is expected to expand and exports may register a moderate gain over 1975/76. Processor demand is also likely to remain favorable. However, with a record large crop in prospect, grower returns for grapefruit are expected to average moderately below last year.

Shipping point f.o.b. prices for apples so far this season have been moderately higher than last year. Supplies for fresh market are expected to be smaller this season since crops are smaller and processor demand is strong. Also, heavy rains severely damaged the important California grape crop. Consequently, f.o.b. prices for fresh noncitrus fruit are likely to continue moderately higher through this fall and winter.

The 1976/77 pack of canned noncitrus fruit is running smaller than last season's output. However, even with the expected reduction in total pack, supplies of canned fruit are expected to be adequate this season. In contrast, supplies of dried fruit will be seriously reduced this season due largely to the damaging rains in California. Total frozen supplies could also be smaller than last year.

Current prospects for the four major edible tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) point to an estimated output of 491,550 tons (in-shell basis), slightly below 1975, but still substantially more than 1974. A record almond crop is more than offset by sharp declines of pecans and filberts and a moderately smaller walnut crop. Opening prices for almonds were moderately lower than a year earlier, but a further substantial decline is not expected in view of smaller production of other tree nuts. Grower prices of filberts, pecans, and walnuts are expected to average higher than last season.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit so far this year have averaged moderately below year-earlier levels. However, the October index of prices received by growers stood at 153 (1967=100), up substantially from September's level and also substantially well above a year ago. Prices were sharply above 1975 levels for apples, pears, grapefruit, and oranges, offsetting lower prices for lemons and strawberries. Prices are expected to decline seasonally, particularly for citrus fruit. Thus, the price index in the fourth quarter is still expected to average slightly lower. Consequently, the 1976 index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit will average moderately below year-earlier levels.

The 1976 contract prices negotiated for most noncitrus fruit for processing are below last year's levels, which will pull down the 1977 grower price index. Grower prices for apples for fresh and processing uses are expected to be substantially higher than a year ago, but the larger supplies of citrus fruit are likely to keep grower prices slightly below year-earlier levels through the first half of 1977.

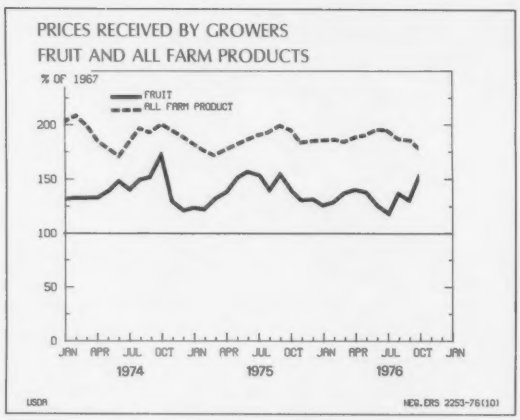


Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	109	118	121	120
1973	123	136	148	142
1974	133	140	148	142
1975	127	149	150	134
1976	131	135	129	[1] 128

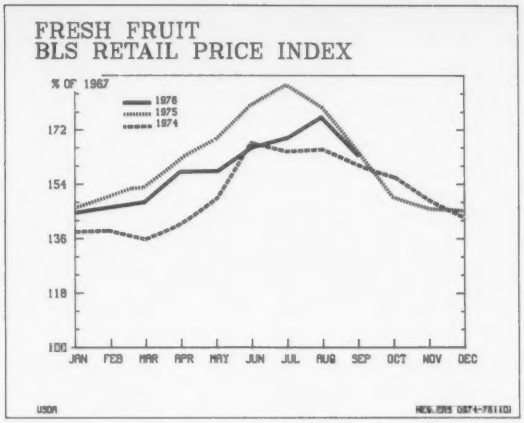
[1] Estimate.

Retail prices for most fresh fruit have increased seasonally during the summer. However, the September Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail fresh fruit price index at 163.4 (1967=100) declined moderately from August. Although retail fresh fruit prices are expected to decline further seasonally this fall, strengthening demand and higher marketing costs likely will combine with the smaller apple and grape crops to keep the retail fresh fruit price index slightly higher this fall than a year earlier. However, retail prices for fresh fruit during calendar 1976 are still expected to average slightly below 1975. Retail prices of most fresh fruit during the first half of 1977 will rise seasonally, and the index is likely to average slightly above the comparable 1976 period due mainly to higher apple prices.

Table 2—Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	114	124	134	123
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	[1] 170	[1] 150

[1] Estimated.



Wholesale prices of canned fruit have strengthened in recent months, and by September the BLS wholesale price index reached 173.1 (1967=100), 4 percent above a year ago. Reflecting tight supplies of frozen strawberries and tart cherries, a substantially higher wholesale price was recorded for frozen fruits. With higher processing cost and strengthening demand, associated with moderate domestic and foreign economic activity, wholesale prices of processed fruit are likely to remain high through the winter.

Table 3—Quarterly wholesale price indexes for canned fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	112.4	114.6	115.5	111.0
1973	119.6	121.3	124.3	131.7
1974	136.0	140.8	163.6	170.4
1975	170.3	170.7	167.3	164.9
1976	162.8	164.9	171.2	

CITRUS FRUIT

The first forecast of the 1976/77 citrus crop indicated a record 16.8 million tons (excluding grapefruit in California other than desert areas), almost 14 percent above 1975/76. While tangelo production in Florida is expected to be the same s a year ago, larger crops are currently indicated for oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines and Temples.

Oranges

Record Crop Expected

October 1 forecasts point to a record large U.S. orange crop of 11.8 millin tons (271.4 million boxes) for 1976/77, 12 percent above the previous record set last season. Record output is indicated for all varieties of oranges.

Prospects are up in Arizona and Florida, the two States which account for four-fifths of the prospective U.S. orange crop. Texas orange production is expected to remain unchanged, while orange output in California is forecast slightly below last season. Although acreage in Florida is virtually the same as last year, all orange prospects are placed at a record 209 million boxes, 15 percent above last season. Production of early and mid-season varieties is expected to be 22 percent larger,

with Valencia production up 7 percent. The set of fruit in the trees is more than a fourth larger, but sizes are expected to be smaller.

In California, Valencia production is expected to be up 4 percent while navel and miscellaneous production will be down 5 percent. The crop is in good condition with set heavier on Valencias but lighter on navels. Sizes are larger in both crops. The Arizona orange forecast is almost three-fifths above last season's small crop but is 16 percent less than the 1974/75 crop.

Utilization and Value of the 1975/76 Crop

Despite the record orange crop, fresh sales of U.S. oranges were down moderately to 2 million tons or 19 percent of total output during 1975/76, compared with 21 percent in 1974/75.

Traditionally, much of the California orange crop is utilized by the fresh market. Last season, about 73 percent of navel oranges were sold fresh, almost the same as a year ago. Because of the smaller crop and quality problems, the Valencias sold for fresh market were down in both absolute and relative terms. Thus, the proportion of all California oranges sold fresh during 1975/76 remained at 65 percent, the same as last year's crop, but the total fresh quantity declined almost 5 percent. With the strong processor demand, a substantial decline in Florida oranges sold fresh was recorded and the share processed increased to 93 percent.

Despite the record crop, U.S. grower prices for fresh and processed oranges averaged $3.03 per box (equivalent packinghouse-door returns) in 1975/76, one-tenth above last season. Total value of orange sales reached a record $735 million, an increase of 12 percent over 1974/75. The increase in orange prices was due primarily to higher prices for Florida oranges. The season average price for all oranges from Florida was $3.10 per box during 1975/76 compared with $2.62 the previous season. Texas orange prices for all sales were also up slightly during 1975/76, while California and Arizona orange prices averaged moderately lower.

Weak Export Demand

U.S. exports of fresh oranges and tangerines from November 1975 through September 1976 totaled 945 million pounds, 7 percent below the same period a year ago. With orange production up slightly in the Mediterranean region last season, U.S. shipments to Europe declined sharply. Canada, the major customer for our oranges, increased its imports moderately. Our exports to the other parts of the world were down moderately.

Imports of fresh oranges during the first 9 months of 1976 amounted to 12 million pounds, over half of last year's volume. Decreases were recorded for both Israel and Mexico, the two major U.S. suppliers.

Market Prospects

With the season starting late, shipments of Florida oranges through mid-October were sharply below year-earlier levels. Consequently, f.o.b. prices for Florida oranges have not been established as of this writing. Price behavior during the 1976/77 season will depend on a number of factors. A record large orange crop definitely will put downward pressure on grower prices. However, if movement of frozen concentrated orange juice continues at the current high pace, prices for oranges could be strengthened somewhat by strong processor demand. In addition, the substantially smaller apple crop could offset some of the price-depressing impact of large orange supplies. Current prospects for oranges through the winter point to grower prices declining seasonally to levels below last year's high levels. These price decreases also can be expected to show up at the retail level.

Grapefruit

Record Crop in Prospect

Prospects for the 1976/77 season (excluding California's "other areas") point to a record 75.7 million boxes, up 13 percent from last season's record crop. The record crop is due to a substantial increase in Florida output.

Florida's grapefruit crop, forecast at a record 58 million boxes, exceeds the record set last season by 18 percent. The increase is shared by both white and pink seedless varieties. The Texas crop, at 11.5 million boxes, is up moderately from last season. Harvest began on a limited scale in Florida in early October while growers in Texas started in mid-October, after waiting for additional sizing.

Utilization and Value of the 1975/76 Crop

Because of the record U.S. grapefruit crop in 1975/76, both fresh sales and processing use were substantially above year-earlier levels. However, with fresh sales at 46 percent and processing use at 54 percent, the share of the market each took was the same as last season.

In response to the record crop, U.S. average grower prices for fresh and processed grapefruit averaged $2.14 per box (equivalent packinghouse-door returns) in 1975/76, 15 percent below last season. Lower prices were recorded for all producing areas, ranging from a 9-percent drop in California to a 28-percent drop in Arizona. As a result, total value of grapefruit sales decreased to $149.8 million, down 3 percent from 1974/75.

Table 4—Citrus fruit: Production, 1974/75, 1975/76, and indicated 1976/77[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1976/77	Utilized		1976/77
	1974/75	1975/76		1974/75	1975/76	
	1,000 boxes[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	28,000	28,300	27,000	1,050	1,061	1,013
Florida	96,600	98,800	121,000	4,347	4,446	5,445
Texas	2,930	3,800	3,800	125	162	162
Arizona	920	730	1,050	35	27	39
Total	128,450	131,630	152,850	5,557	5,696	6,659
Valencias:						
California	27,100	24,000	25,000	1,016	900	938
Florida	76,700	82,400	88,000	3,452	3,708	3,960
Texas	1,610	2,400	2,400	68	102	102
Arizona	4,050	1,950	3,150	152	73	118
Total	109,460	110,750	118,550	4,688	4,783	5,118
All Oranges:						
California	55,100	52,300	52,000	2,066	1,961	1,951
Florida	173,300	181,200	209,000	7,799	8,154	9,405
Texas	4,540	6,200	6,200	193	264	264
Arizona	4,970	2,680	4,200	187	100	157
Total oranges	237,910	242,380	271,400	10,245	10,479	11,777
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	44,600	49,100	58,000	1,896	2,088	2,465
Seedless	37,400	36,900	48,000	1,590	1,756	2,040
Pink	11,500	13,000	14,000	489	553	595
White	25,900	23,900	34,000	1,101	1,203	1,445
Other	7,200	7,800	10,000	306	332	425
Texas	7,300	10,700	11,500	292	428	460
Arizona	2,770	3,080	2,500	89	99	80
California	6,910	7,200	---	226	235	---
Desert Valleys	3,750	4,100	3,700	120	131	118
Other areas[4]	3,160	3,100	---	106	104	---
Total grapefruit	61,580	70,080	---	2,503	2,850	---
Lemons:						
California	22,200	15,400	20,000	844	585	760
Arizona	7,200	2,420	5,800	274	92	220
Total lemons	29,400	17,820	25,800	1,118	677	980
Limes:						
Florida	1,050	1,100	1,080	44	43	44
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,700	5,500	5,500	212	248	248
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,100	3,400	5,800	147	162	276
Arizona	610	660	1,280	23	25	48
California	1,620	1,350	1,450	61	51	54
Total tangerines	5,330	5,410	8,530	231	238	378
Temples:						
Florida	5,300	5,500	5,700	239	248	257
Total[5]	342,110	334,690	393,710	14,486	14,679	16,807

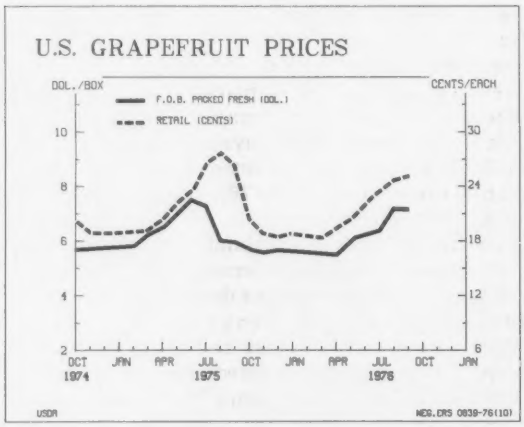
[1] The crop year with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs., Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs.; [3] Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. [4] The first forecast for California grapefruit, "other areas", will be as of December 1. [5] Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas".

Exports Remain Strong

Fresh grapefruit exports during 1975/76 totaled 628 million pounds, up one-fourth from last season. A doubling of shipments to Western Europe, our second largest customer, was chiefly responsible. Exports to Japan, which accounted for half of the total volume, were up almost one-tenth. Although shipments to Canada increased nearly one-fifth, its share declined slightly to one-fifth. U.S. exports are expected to continue an upward trend during the 1976/77 season, resulting from possibly lower market prices and good foreign demand associated with improved economies abroad.

Market Prospects

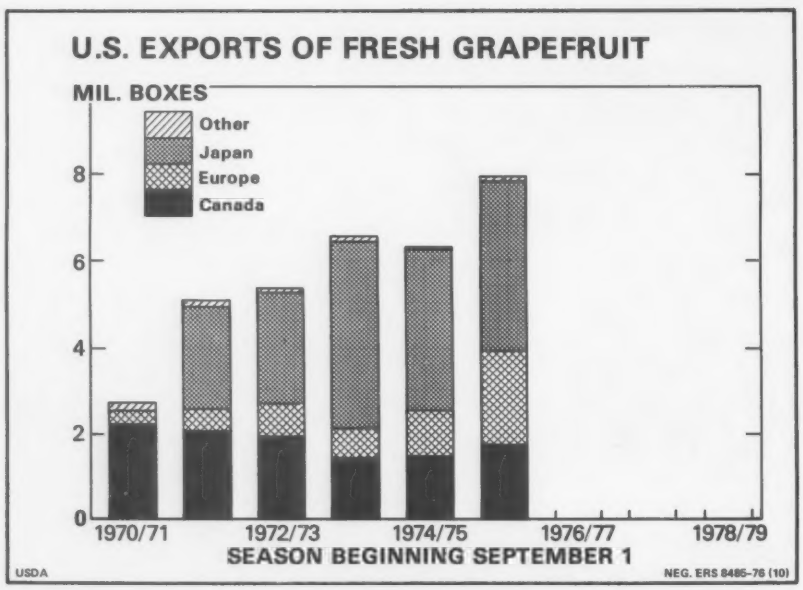
With a later harvest start, grapefruit shipments through mid-October were sharply less than a year ago. As a result, on-tree returns to growers for Florida grapefruit for all sales (fresh and processed) in October averaged twice as much as a year earlier. Prices received by Texas grapefruit growers were also substantially higher. Price behavior during the 1976/77 season will depend on a number of factors. A record large grapefruit crop definitely will put downward pressure on grower prices. However, domestic movement of fresh grapefruit during 1976/77 is expected to expand and processor demand is likely to remain strong. Movement of most processed grapefruit products was generally encouraging last season, as carryover stocks going into the 1976/77 season are below last season's levels. Exports are expected to register another moderate gain over 1975/76 as demand for grapefruit from abroad will continue favorable. Current prospects for grapefruit through the winter point to grower prices declining seasonally to levels moderately below a year ago.



Lemons

Larger Crop in Prospect

The Arizona-California lemon crop is forecast at 25.8 million boxes, 45 percent above last season's small crop but still 12 percent below the record 1974/75 crop. Arizona's lemon crop, at 5.8 million boxes, will be twice as large as last season, while California's crop is expected to be about a third larger. Harvest was underway on a limited scale in



both States in early October. The losses due to tropical storm Kathleen were more pronounced in California than in Arizona.

Total movement this season through mid-October was sharply higher than a year ago, reflecting the larger crop. Although domestic fresh shipments were up only moderately from last season, fresh lemon exports and deliveries to processors were much larger than a year ago. In response to the larger crop, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons through mid-October averaged almost one-fourth below last year's high levels. Prices during the 1976/77 season are expected to remain considerably lower than 1975/76, but are not likely to decline to 1974/75's level.

During 1975/76, approximately 60 percent of the 17.8 million boxes of U.S. lemons were sold to fresh market. Total fresh use was down almost 5 percent, due mainly to a 10-percent decrease in exports while domestic fresh use remained almost the same. Processing use declined sharply to over one-third of 1974/75's volume. As a result of the sharply smaller crop, the season average price received by growers advanced to $5.37 per box (equivalent packinghouse-door returns) compared with $3.85 a year earlier. However, the total value of production decreased 13 percent from 1974/75.

Other Citrus Fruit

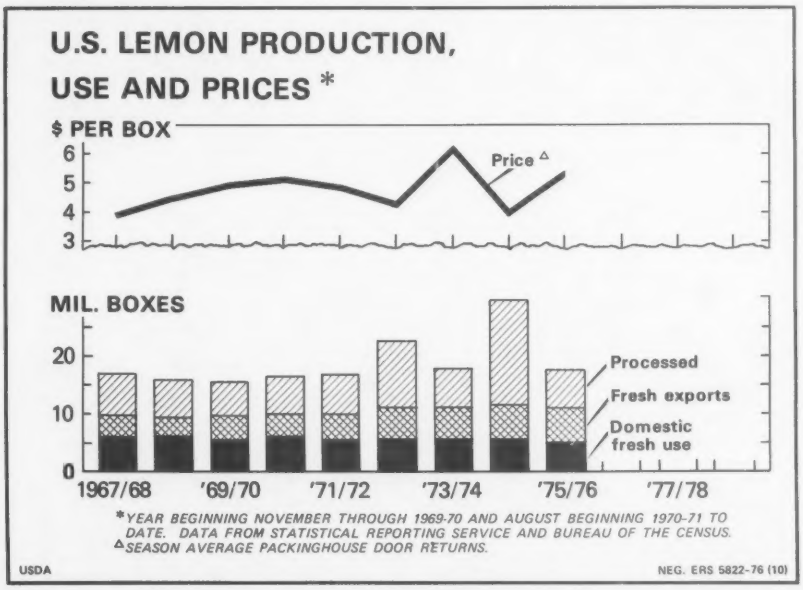
The first forecast of U.S. tangerine production is placed at a record high 378,000 tons or 8.5 million boxes, 59 percent above the record set in 1975/76. Larger crops are reported for all producing areas.

The Florida tangerine forecast of 5.8 million boxes, (including only that part of the crop expected to reach a size of 210 or larger) is 71 percent larger than 1975/76. California prospects are for a tangerine crop of 1.5 million boxes, 7 percent above last year. The Arizona crop at 1.3 million boxes would be almost double last season's crop.

Tangerines are primarily for fresh use, with almost 70 percent of the 1975/76 crop shipped to fresh market outlets. Despite the larger crop, the season average price (packinghouse-door returns) of tangerines for all uses during 1975/76 was $4.90 per box, almost a tenth above 1974/75. Prices averaged higher for all producing areas in 1975/76. With the record crops for both tangerines and oranges, prices of tangerines for all uses during 1976/77 are expected to be below year-earlier levels.

Florida Temples are forecast at a record 5.7 million boxes, up 4 percent from the previous record high of 5.5 million boxes last season. A moderately larger percentage of the Temple crop was used for processing during 1974/75 than 1975/76, but prices (packinghouse-door returns) for all uses averaged slightly higher.

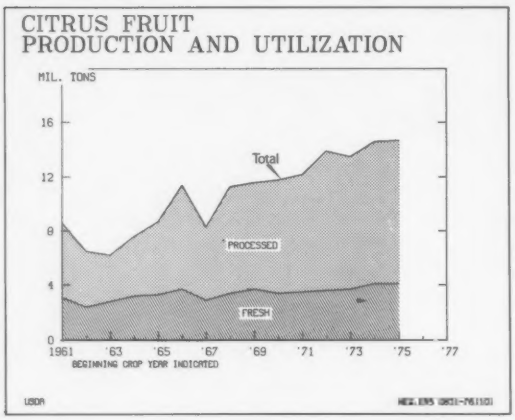
The 1976/77 Florida tangelo crop, excluding K-Early citrus fruit, is forecast at 5.5 million boxes, the same as last season but 17 percent above the 1974/75 season. Because of the record 1975/76 crop, almost three-fifths of tangelos were processed compared with half of the 1974/75 crop. Consequently, prices (packinghouse-door returns) averaged moderately lower in 1975/76 than in 1974/75.



Processing Use Record Large

With the record large 1975/76 citrus crop, utilization of the citrus crop for processing reached another record of 10.7 million tons, slightly above the previous record processing use in 1974/75. Processing accounted for almost three-fourths of total utilized production, about the same as in the preceding season. More than four-fifths of the oranges sold were processed, as were nearly 54 percent of the grapefruit and 38 percent of the lemons.

Processing use of citrus varies widely among States. In Florida, oranges used for processing accounted for 93.5 percent of utilized production in 1975/76. The percentage of the oranges processed (includes tangelos, Temples, and honey tangerines) for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) reached almost 82 percent, slightly larger than a year ago, but the quantity of oranges was a record high. In addition, the quantity of oranges used for chilled products was the largest ever. Florida's record grapefruit crop resulted in increases for both fresh and processing utilization, but the relative share of the crop used for processing increased only slightly. Grapefruit used for fresh increased nearly 2 million boxes from the preceding season.



In California, fresh sales remained the most important outlet for oranges. Nearly three-fourths of the State's navel crop was shipped to fresh markets, although Valencias used fresh accounted for more than half of the total crop. With the sharply smaller lemon crop in California, fewer lemons were processed last season—only 37 percent of the crop, compared with more than half the previous season.

With a large citrus crop in Texas during 1975/76, both processing and fresh uses were up sharply. Nearly half of the oranges were processed, while the share of the grapefruit processed declined to 32 percent from 36 percent in 1974/75.

Frozen Concentrates

Florida's 1975/76 pack of FCOJ amounted to 186.3 million gallons, moderately above a year ago. Combined with the larger carryover and imports,

Table 5—Oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines processed, Florida, 1971/72 through 1975/76[1]

Crop and season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products		Other processed[3]	Total processed
		Juice	Sections and salads		
	1,000 boxes	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*
ORANGES:[2]					
1971/72	104,399	19,509	535	7,726	132,169
1972/73	132,210	20,465	654	8,949	162,278
1973/74	132,469	20,405	605	7,518	160,997
1974/75	135,512	22,761	526	7,580	166,379
1975/76	144,525	23,961	621	7,626	176,733
GRAPEFRUIT:					
1971/72	8,725	3,206	994	17,036	29,961
1972/73	8,212	2,908	1,209	16,025	28,354
1973/74	8,732	2,715	1,118	16,804	29,369
1974/75	7,779	3,332	967	13,725	25,803
1975/76	8,986	3,919	1,054	14,772	28,731
TANGERINES:					
1971/72	961	---	---	11	972
1972/73	961	---	---	21	982
1973/74	732	---	---	13	745
1974/75	889	---	---	---	889
1975/76	1,024	---	---	14	1,038

[1] 1975/76 preliminary. [2] Include tangelos, temples, and honey tangerines. [3] *Oranges* and *grapefruit*, include cannery juice, blend, sections, and salads; and *tangerines*, include mostly blend products.

total supplies of FCOJ this season are moderately above year-earlier levels. The larger pack was due mainly to the increased utilization of oranges, while processors recovered only 1.29 gallons of FCOJ per box, compared with 1.31 gallons per box in 1974/75.

Movement of FCOJ has improved significantly during the last several weeks as a result of the reduction of the f.o.b. price from $2.00 to $1.75 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) in late August. Consequently, movement this season through October 16 amounted to 170.6 million gallons, moderately above year-earlier levels. But packers' stocks of FCOJ as of October 16 were moderately larger than a year earlier. If movement continues at the recent pace, the carryover at the end of the season would be smaller than the carryover of 51.2 million gallons last season. However, with the record Florida orange crop for 1976/77, the FCOJ pack is likely to be substantially larger than in 1975/76. Thus, total supplies of FCOJ during the coming season will still be large.

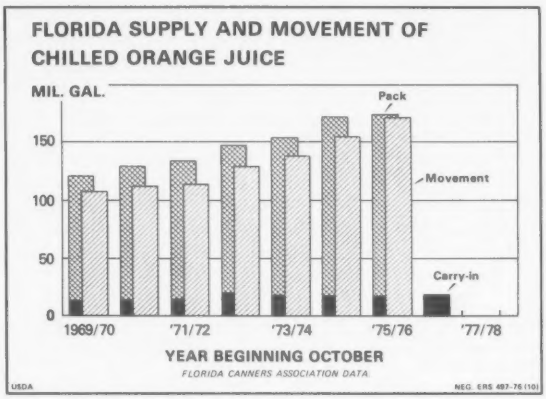
The BLS retail price of FCOJ was steady this year until August when retail prices declined to 28.5 cents a 6-ounce can from 29.2 cents in July. This reflected the reduction of the f.o.b. price of Florida FCOJ at processing plants to $2.00 from $2.20 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand) in mid-July. However, retail prices in August still averaged slightly above last year. Prices weakened further in September to 28.3 cents as a result of the second reduction of f.o.b. prices in late August.

Export shipments of FCOJ continued to increase sharply during the first 10 months (November through September) of 1975/76, up 17 percent from the corresponding period a year ago. The sharply larger shipments to the six original EC countries were chiefly responsible for the increase. Although Canada is still our leading customer, our exports to Canada were almost the same as a year ago. Shipments to the other countries, although relatively small, increased one-tenth. The continued general economic improvement in Western Europe could further spur our exports. However, the competition from Brazilian orange juice has been increasingly keen in European markets.

Excluding reprocessed gallonage, the 1975/76 pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice totaled 9.5 million gallons, up almost one-fifth from 1974/75. Because of moderately smaller carryin at the beginning of the season and sharply larger movement, the frozen concentrated grapefruit juice stocks on hand in mid-October were almost 16 percent below a year ago.

Chilled Products

Florida's pack of chilled orange juice for 1975/76 reached another record high 174.8 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), 13 percent more than last season. Total domestic movement also set a record of 173.6 million gallons in spite of higher prices. The U.S. retail price of chilled orange juice averaged 55.1 cents per quart during the 1975/76 season (October through September) compared with 52.6 cents during the same period a year ago. Foreign demand also improved with a 10-percent increase over 1974/75. However, the larger pack more than offset larger movement, leaving the carryover 7 percent larger than last season.



Canned Citrus

The total pack of canned citrus products in Florida for the 1975/76 season totaled 33 million cases (24-2's), moderately above last season. However, movement was down slightly due primarily to a moderate decrease in movement of canned orange juice. The slackening movement probably could be attributed to higher prices. The current list f.o.b. Florida cannery prices of single-strength canned orange juice (unsweetened) have been steady at $5.20 per case (1 dozen-46 ounces) compared with $5.05 a year ago. However, the carryover of canned citrus products at the end of the 1975/76 season was still moderately smaller than a year earlier, due mainly to the small carryin at the beginning of the season.

In view of the record Florida grapefruit crop for the 1976/77 season, the pack of canned grapefruit juice (the leading canned citrus item) is expected to be larger than 1975/76. Thus, even with smaller inventories at the beginning of 1976/77, the total supply of canned citrus products will be ample.

The 1976 noncitrus fruit crop is forecast at 10.5 million tons, nearly 10 percent below last year's utilized level and 6 percent below 1974. The decrease is due primarily to the smaller output of apples, grapes, and tart cherries. Because of the smaller stocks of apples and pears, cold storage holdings of fresh noncitrus fruit at the beginning of October were down 60 percent from the unusually high levels of a year ago. Stocks in the East and Midwest will remain below the levels of 1975/76 because of smaller apple crops and active processor demand for available supplies. Smaller total supplies of noncitrus fruit will be available for fresh markets during the remainder of this season, and prices received by growers are expected to average substantially above the 1975/76 season.

Table 6—U.S. noncitrus fruit: Production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Crop	Utilized		1976
	1974	1975	
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Apples	3,242	3,544	3,075
Apricots	94	170	180
Cherries, sweet	144	152	164
Cherries, tart	132	123	72
Cranberries	112	104	113
Grapes	4,192	4,300	3,566
Nectarines	115	111	125
Peaches	1,446	1,409	1,472
Pears	737	739	757
Prunes and plums	654	654	683
Strawberries	267	271	[1] 254
Total	11,135	11,577	10,461

[1] Includes Fla., Calif., Mich., Oreg., and Wash. only.

Apples

Smaller Crop Expected

The October 1 forecast of the 1976 U.S. commercial apple crop is 6.1 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the August 1 forecast and 13 percent below the record 1975 utilized production. Since August 1, prospects have declined in nearly every region of the country. The following table shows the 1976 apple crop by regions, compared with the utilized apple production in 1974 and 1975.

The crop in the Eastern States is forecast at 2.2 billion pounds, down 20 percent from a year earlier. In the Central States production is forecast at .90 billion pounds, 28 percent below the 1975 crop. In both areas, apple sizes are below average. The Western region expects a 3.0 billion pound crop, only 1.0 million less than the record high 1975 crop. In Washington, the largest apple producing State, warm days and cool nights enhanced fruit sizing but slowed coloring of the Delicious crop. In Oregon, the smaller than normal sizes were offset by larger fruit set.

Table 7—Apples: Regional production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Area	Utilized		Indicated
	1974	1975	1976
	Billion pounds	*Billion pounds*	*Billion pounds*
East	2.78	2.76	2.22
Central States	1.12	1.25	.90
West	2.59	3.08	3.03
Total U.S.	6.49	7.09	6.15

Market Prospects and Prices

Early shipments of fresh apples were running behind last year as growers and shippers waited for increased size and color and some indication of prices for the shorter crop. Shipments and trade generally picked up in October, reflecting the stronger processor demand—particularly in the East and Midwest—and the increased seasonal demand in the fresh market. Strong processor demand is attributed to low inventories of processed apple products. The favorable inventory picture and the short crops in major processing areas have led to raw product prices substantially higher than in 1975.

Opening f.o.b. prices for fresh apples at major shipping points were substantially higher than last year. In mid-October, prices declined slightly from high opening levels but are expected to continue substantially above 1975 levels. Quotations for Red Delicious apples in major producing areas are shown in the table below.

Smaller supplies of fresh apples should maintain apple prices substantially above year-earlier levels, despite the downward pressure from an

Table 8—Red Delicious Apples: Shipping point prices, selected regions, 1975 and 1976

Shipping points	Mid-October F.O.B. prices		Units
	1976	1975	
Western Michigan	6.21	4.00	Per carton, U.S. Fancy, 2¼" up, 12-3 lb. film bags.
Appalachian District	6.50	3.75	Cartons, U.S. Fancy or better 12-3-lbs, film bags, 2¼" up.
Yakima Valley, Washington	8.63	6.00	Per carton, tray pack, Wash., State Extra Fancy, 80-125's.

expected large citrus crop. Prices will also be enhanced by foreign demand. Apple production in Western Europe in 1976 is expected to be 15 percent below last year's production. Output in the two key exporting countries, France and Italy, is down 18 and 4 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Production in West Germany is substantially lower than a year ago, but apple crops in most of the other Western European countries were near the previous year's levels. Export prospects to Canada, one of our most important markets, are bright. During the July 1-September 1 period, exports to Canada this year were twice as large as in 1975. In addition, the latest available estimate places the 1976 Canadian apple crop 11 percent below 1975.

With f.o.b. prices substantially above a year ago, the 1976/77 retail prices for fresh apples will average considerably above the 1975/76 levels. However, the BLS September retail price of fresh apples declined to 35.4 cents per pound, 5 percent below year-earlier levels.

The smaller apple crops in the Eastern and Midwestern States, along with active processor demand, have strengthened the market for processing apples. Offering prices for apples to be used in processing have been sharply above a year ago. Many processors in the East and Midwest have agreed to pay $8.75 per hundred pounds (cwt.) for prime processing varieties of U.S. No. 1 canner grade, 2½ inches and up, delivered to processors. Last year's initial prices ranged from $1.50-$3.00 per cwt. In the West, apple prices for processing are also considerably higher than last year. In California, during the week of October 6 processing apples were quoted at from $90 to $110 per ton, depending on variety and size.

Grapes

Smaller Grape Crop

U.S. grape production is forecast at 3.6 million tons, nearly a fourth below the record crop which had been predicted earlier. The crop was reduced by the disastrous rains in California in September. The October 1 forecast was down 17 percent from 1975 utilized tonnages ar d indicates the smallest crop since 1972. California, which normally produces 90 percent of the U.S. crop, is expected to produce only 3.15 million tons in 1976, compared with 4.2 million tons forecast on September 1 and 3.9 million tons utilized in 1975.

Total grape production from States other than California is now estimated at 416,250 tons, slightly above the 1975 utilized crop (table 00). The biggest drop in production in these other States occurred in Michigan, which was down 78 percent, while New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington are expecting small increases.

Market Prospects and Prices

Through October 9, shipments of fresh grapes totaled 16,160 carlots compared with 14,705 during the same period last season. Shipping point prices

Table 9—Grapes: Production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976 production

State	Production			Price per ton	
	1974[1]	1975[1]	1976	1974	1975
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
New York	177,000	153,000	185,000	219.00	202.00
New Jersey	1,000	1,150	1,200	245.00	188.00
Pennsylvania	53,000	48,000	54,000	198.00	163.00
Ohio	15,500	14,600	15,000	203.00	194.00
Michigan	47,500	55,000	12,000	184.00	122.00
Missouri	1,500	2,750	1,050	227.00	242.00
North Carolina	3,100	3,820	3,500	306.00	231.00
Georgia-South Carolina	4,900	4,800	5,600	251.00	208.00
Arkansas	8,000	10,500	6,500	187.00	208.00
Arizona	12,500	12,300	12,400	720.00	595.00
Washington	80,500	108,500	120,000	160.00	129.00
California:					
Wine	1,233,000	1,291,000	1,300,000	133.00	96.30
Table	586,000	399,000	350,000	131.00	191.00
Raisin	1,968,000	2,196,000	1,500,000	128.00	124.00
Dried[2]	241,500	285,000	---	602.00	607.00
Not dried	946,800	942,200	- -	113.00	106.00
All	3,787,000	3,886,000	3,150,000	130.00	122.00
United States	4,191,500	4,300,420	3,566,250	138.00	127.00

[1] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. [2] Dried basis 1 tons of raisins is equivalent to 4.33 tons of fresh grapes for 1974 and 4.40 for 1975.

for most California grapes rose after the rains of September and early October, and Thompson seedless were selling at $10.25 per 23-pound lug compared with $8.00 at the same time last year. Ribier grapes from the central San Joaquin Valley jumped from $9.25 per 23-pound lug on September 21 to $9.75 on October 5. This compares with $8.25 on the same approximate date last year.

Production of table grapes is expected to total 350,000 tons, down from the September 1 estimate of 450,000 tons and 12 percent below 1975. In addition to existing rain damage, potential storage time for table grapes will be reduced. Fresh grape prices are expected to be substantially higher than in 1975.

Total demand for fresh grapes so far this season has been good, as total unloads through mid-October were 10 percent above last season. In September, U.S. retail prices for fresh grapes averaged 57.9 cents per pound, down from 58.6 cents a year ago. Foreign demand for U.S. fresh grapes is expected to remain strong. Exports during the first 3 months of the 1976/77 season (June-August) amounted to 16,814 tons, an increase of 42 percent from the same period in 1975/76.

The field prices for California dried raisins were established during the second week of October. The Raisin Bargaining Association agreed to sell 100 percent of its members' natural Thompson Seedless raisins and Zante currants at $1,050 per sweat-box ton, and packers accepted the offer. In October, assessment of damage from the unseasonally heavy rains continued. Heavy rainfall from tropical storm Kathleen and again on October 1 caused the greatest damage to raisin grapes, but left no type untouched. Raisin grape output, at 1.5 million tons, is off 35 percent from the September forecast and falls 32 percent short of last year's crop. Grapes already laid have been ruined by mold, rot, and insects, and those still on the vines are encountering bunch rot as well as reduced sugar content. Trade estimates of the 1976 raisin output are now generally below 100,000 tons compared with early season estimates ranging from 240,000-250,000 dry tons.

Winery prices to growers of good quality grapes earlier this season were above last year's levels. Prices varied greatly by producing areas, supplies, and varieties of grapes. In early October, the crushing price for Thompson Seedless in most areas was $85 per ton, with no sugar stipulated, compared with $55 last year.

Drying Down Drastically

Because of weather conditions this season, raisin deliveries to handlers are running considerably behind a year ago and the market was unsettled in mid-October. Continued unseasonally poor weather made any estimate of this year's production, at best, very difficult. Raisin producing areas were particularly hurt by the rains and cool, humid weather. Growers made every effort to salvage as much of this year's crop as possible, and dehydrators worked at full capacity. As a result of the light production, the raisin market is very strong. As of mid-October, many handlers had withdrawn from the processed raisin market until a full appraisal of the situation could be made.

Reported use of California grapes for crushing through mid-October was 1.3 million tons (fresh basis), only slightly below the same period last year. However, later varieties are experiencing bunch rot, slip skins, and insect damage, and sugar requirements for wine making will be difficult to meet.

Pears

Pear Supplies Larger

Pear production in the U.S. is forecast at 756,800 tons, 2 percent above last year's utilized tonnage. Bartlett pear production for the three Pacific Coast States—at 535,000 tons—is up 6 percent from a year ago, the largest ever. California's crop was substantially larger, more than offsetting lower production in Oregon and Washington. Most Bartletts are used for canning. In fact, nearly three-fourths of last season's crop was canned.

The production of fall and winter pears in Washington and Oregon is expected to total 184,000 tons, 4 percent more than in 1975. The larger production in Oregon will more than offset the 6-percent decline in Washington. These pears are mostly destined for storage and are the principal supplies for the fresh market during winter and spring. Most of the remaining U.S. pear production is located in Michigan and New York where sharply reduced crops are in prospect.

Shipments of fresh pears from the Pacific Coast States have been running ahead of last year, when the season was later than usual. As of mid-October, the largest volumes were being shipped by both rail and truck from northern districts of California and from Washington State. California harvest of Bartlett pears got underway in mid-July. Because of the California cannery strike, large quantities of fruit harvested during July were diverted to the fresh market. Cold storage holdings of Bartlett pears in California are down sharply from a year earlier.

The f.o.b. price for Bartlett pears was approximately $8.00 per 41-pound box during the first week of October. This was substantially above a year earlier and the highest price since 1974. Grower returns for canning pears were lower this season, however, because of the larger crop and relatively large carryover stocks of canned pears.

Growers and canners in California agreed to a field price of $105 per ton for No. 1 grade Bartletts, compared with $125 in 1975. The Washington-Oregon Canning Pear Association reported the cannery price for No. 1 Bartletts, 2½ inches and larger at $107.50 per ton, down $12.50 from a year earlier.

Table 10—Pears: Shipping point prices, selected regions 1975 and 1976

Shipping points	Mid-October F.O.B. prices		Units
	1976	1975	
Lake County Dist., California:			
Bartlett	8.81	7.54	U.S. No. 1, std. box wrapped pack, 90-150's.
Yakima Valley, Washington:			
Bartlett	8.88	6.50	Boxes, wrapped, U.S. No. 1, 90-135's.
D'anjou	6.50	6.50	

Avocados

Increasing Production

U.S. production of avocados in 1975/76 totaled 82,000 tons, about one-third less than the 126,300 tons produced in 1974/75 but 12 percent more than in 1973/74. The reduction in output was due to a sharp drop in California production, although production in Florida increased. The smaller national crop led to substantially higher grower prices, particularly in California. The total value of the 1975/76 U.S. avocado crop is estimated at $67.6 million, up nearly one-fifth from the year before.

California avocado production fluctuates as a result of the alternate-year bearing phenomenon of avocado trees. If the current bearing pattern remains unchanged, 1976/77 will be an "on" year and production will be substantially higher than in 1975/76. In addition, the California avocado industry is expanding rapidly. During 1974/75, California had 39,600 acres of avocados (24,900 bearing) compared with 24,900 (19,000 bearing) in 1970/71. Acreage in Florida is also increasing. As of January 1, 1976, there were 7,881 acres of which nearly one-third was less than 5 years old.

The 1975/76 crop is approximately 89 percent harvested in California with more than 1 month of the season remaining. The first forecast of shipments for the 1976/77 season is 5.3 million bushels, more than double the 1975/76 crop and 27 percent greater than the previous record high of 4.2 million in 1974/75.

Bananas

U.S. imports of bananas during January-September 1976 at 3.5 billion pounds were up substantially from 3.1 billion a year ago.

Retail prices for bananas have remained steady throughout the summer months of 1976 and averaged slightly less than a year earlier. The September price of 23.3 cents per pound was down slightly from the annual high price in May, but was still higher than prices received in 1975. The prospective increase in banana supplies, combined with larger supplies of citrus fruit, could exert further downward pressure on retail prices for bananas.

Cherries

Sweet Cherries

Total U.S. sweet cherry production in 1976 totaled a record high 164,210 tons, 8 percent above 1975 and 4 percent more than the previous record set in 1973. The increase in production resulted from larger crops in California, Oregon, and Washington, more than offsetting the seriously reduced crop in Michigan. Washington, the leading sweet cherry State, produced 52,500 tons, up approximately 22 percent from 1975. California, the second largest producer in 1976, increased production to

Table 11—Sweet cherries: Production, utilization, price, and value, 1972-76 crops

Crop	Production[1]		Utilization				Price per ton	Value of utilized production
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)				
				Canned	Brind	Other[3]		
	Thou.tons	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Dol.*	*Thou. dol.*
1972	95.2	95.0	41.7	7.2	43.3	2.9	385	36,582
1973	157.6	153.6	82.8	13.0	53.9	3.9	367	56,395
1974	143.6	143.6	66.6	14.8	51.5	10.6	448	64,310
1975	151.9	151.9	77.5	8.9	60.3	5.2	411	62.472
1976	164.2	161.0	91.0	10.8	50.5	8.7	381	61,307

[1] Difference between total and utilized is excess cullage and quantities not harvested for economic reasons. [2] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3] Includes frozen, juice, jelly, etc.

48,000 tons, 57 percent more than in 1975. Together, the two States accounted for 61 percent of total U.S. production.

Prices received by growers for the 1976 crop averaged $381 per ton, down from $411 a year ago. Substantially lower prices were reported in all of the Western States. However, prices received by Michigan and New York sweet cherry growers averaged sharply higher, reflecting the smaller crops in those two areas.

The larger 1976 sweet cherry crop resulted in nearly one-fifth larger shipments to fresh markets, while movement to processors declined slightly. The following table shows the annual utilization of the sweet cherry crop for the past 5 years.

Tart Cherries

The total U.S. production of tart cherries plummeted to 72,200 tons in 1976. This is 50 percent below a year earlier and the smallest crop since 1945. Michigan, the leading State, produced only 41 percent of the 1975 crop, and production in New York, the second leading State, was 52 percent below a year earlier. The small crop resulted from spring freeze damage and poor pollination weather in most States. Table 12 shows the utilization of tart cherries during the past five seasons.

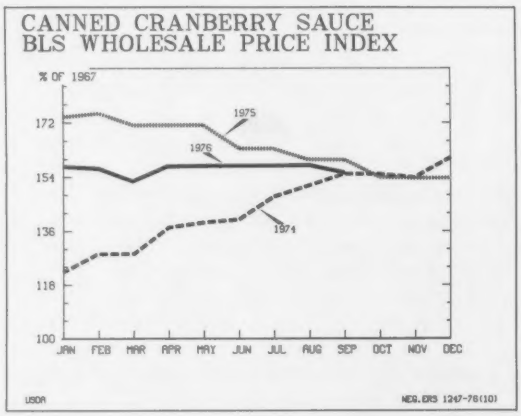
Grower prices for the 1976 tart cherry crop averaged $501 per ton, compared with $206 per ton received in 1975. Sharply higher prices were reported in each State and the value of utilized production was $36.1 million, 43 percent above the 1975 level.

Cranberries

The 1976 output of cranberries in the five producing States is estimated at 2.3 million barrels, 9 percent above last year's crop and the second largest crop on record. Increases from last year are expected in every area except the Northwest and New Jersey.

Shipping point prices at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, opened at $5.75 for Early Blacks in cartons of 24, 1-pound film bags. However, season opening prices for fresh Massachusetts cranberries in the New York wholesale market, at $6.50, were the same as a year earlier, while prices in Chicago were slightly higher. Prices are expected to decline as the season progresses.

F.o.b. prices for canned cranberry sauce remained steady throughout the year but declined slightly in September. The BLS wholesale price index for canned cranberry sauce (No. 300 can) averaged 155.1 (1967=100) for September 1976, nearly 4 percent below a year earlier.



This fall, the USDA bought 422,400 cases of canned cranberry sauce (six No. 10 cans per case) for distribution under child nutrition programs. This compares with 407,000 cases purchased in 1975.

Table 12—Tart cherries: Production, utilization, price, and value, 1972-76 crops

Crop	Production[1]		Utilization				Price per ton	Value of utilized production
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)				
				Canned	Frozen	Other[3]		
	Thou. tons	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Thou. tons*	*Dollars*	*Thou. dollars*
1972	155.8	134.2	3.1	41.9	83.1	6.1	163	21,934
1973	87.6	87.0	2.6	23.5	57.5	3.4	377	32,776
1974	132.4	132.3	2.2	44.9	81.3	3.9	369	48,881
1975	145.2	123.1	3.6	40.8	74.6	4.1	206	25,349
1976	72.2	72.2	3.0	18.6	49.1	1.5	501	36,147

[1] Difference between total and utilized in excess cullage and quantities not harvested for economic reasons. [2] 1975 utilized production includes quantities set aside in reserve pool, but excluded in computing value. [3] Includes juice, wine, jam, etc.

Because of a smaller noncitrus crop, the 1976/77 pack of most noncitrus fruit is likely to be less than that of a year ago. But total supplies of canned noncitrus items are expected to be slightly above a year ago because of large carryover stocks at the beginning of the season. Supplies of most dried fruits are expected to be down somewhat, particularly raisins, because of the unseasonably late rains in September and early October in California and subsequent poor drying weather. Frozen fruit supplies will probably be moderately below a year ago. Wholesale prices for canned fruits will be up moderately as a result of higher processing costs. Prices for both dried and frozen commodities are also expected to be above year-earlier levels.

Canned Supplies Large

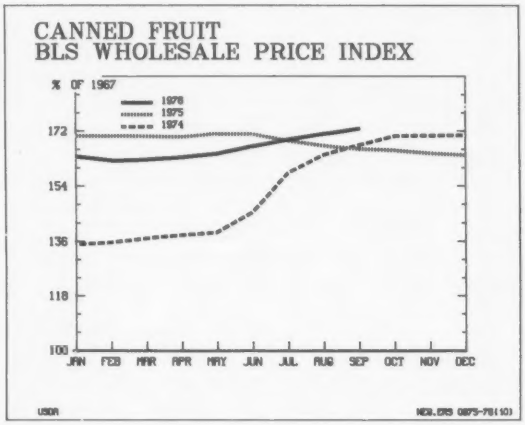
Although the California pack of canned apricots, peaches, and pears was interrupted by the July cannery workers' strike and the 1976 pack of canned fruit will likely be smaller, total supplies of canned fruit will still be large because of larger stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1976/77 marketing season. However, in response to the smaller crop, supplies of apple products may be down. The volume of clingstone peaches received by California processors this season totaled 667,834 tons compared with 712,262 tons last year. Packers receipts of Bartlett pears this season are estimated at 252,052 tons, an increase of 14 percent from last season.

Complete pack data for canned noncitrus items available so far this season indicate that the total pack of canned apricots amounted to 2.4 million cases (24 No. 2½'s) compared with the 1975 pack of 4.4 million. However, a near-record carryin of 1.5 million cases will provide adequate supplies during 1976/77.

The 1976/77 pack of canned tart cherries totaled only 438,401 cases (24 No. 2½'s), down 66 percent from last year. Current stocks are low and supplies throughout the season will be tight. However, supplies of canned sweet cherries, at 463,701 cases (24 No. 2½'s) are 12 percent above a year earlier but 26 percent below the large pack in 1974. The 1976 fruit cocktail pack, at a preliminary estimate of 13.9 million cases (24 No. 2½'s), is 2 percent above 1975, but the 1976 packs of clingstone and Freestone peaches are currently reported 12 and 18 percent below year-earlier levels, respectively.

Carryover stocks of canned apples and applesauce were smaller this year as processors worked off large inventories of a year earlier and restricted output from the 1975/76 crops. Although processors have been actively competing for limited supplies—particularly in the East and Midwest—this season's pack will be smaller than a year ago.

In response to smaller supplies, wholesale prices of canned fruit have risen slightly above a year ago. The September BLS index of wholesale canned fruit prices rose from 171.7 (1967=100) in August to 173.1 in September. Retail prices also will be moderately higher for most canned fruit items throughout the 1976/77 marketing year.



Exports of canned noncitrus fruit so far this season have shown a mixed pattern. As would be expected, exports of canned cherries are down considerably from a comparable period last year, and exports of canned fruit cocktail are down slightly. Exports of canned apricots, peaches, and pears are running ahead of 1975/76 levels, but there are not enough reports to establish a trend. However, canners believe prospects for exports to Western European countries are good. Economic conditions have been improving there and the severe drought last summer will probably reduce supplies of locally processed products.

Exports to the European Community (EC) may be influenced by the actions taken on a recent proposal of the British Association of Canned Food Importers and Distributors (BACFID) which proposes major changes in EC tariff regulations covering canned fruit. The plan contains four proposals:

(a) A cut in EC tariffs up to 50 percent on peaches, fruit cocktail, and pineapple, reducing tariffs from above 20 percent to the 10-12 percent range.

(b) A clear declaration of the EC in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that the Community will not introduce any form of minimum prices on canned fruit.

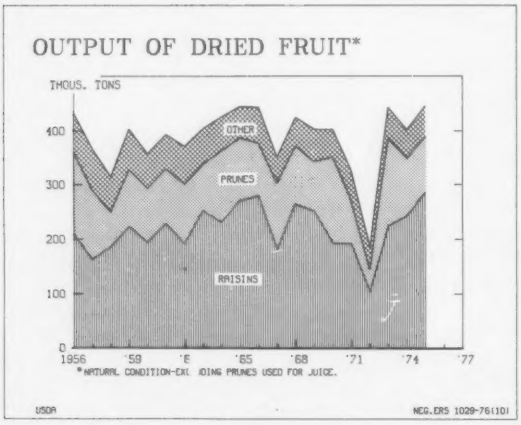
(c) Support for the National Canners Assocation of U.S.A.'s request to the EC to combine the variable sugar levy with the common external tariff, in order to simplify calculation of overall duty level.

(d) Removal or, at least, improvement of the present import licensing system.

Deliberations on these proposals will be closely monitored by domestic fruit processors. Positive action would serve to stimulate U.S. canned fruit exports.

Dried Fruit

U.S. dried fruit production for the 1976/77 season is expected to be considerably smaller than last season. The raisin crop will be substantially lower than was predicted earlier, but as of this writing, official estimates of the final outturn are not available. Some sources estimate the 1976/77 raisin crop to be the smallest since 1972. The production of dried prunes and other major dried fruit items in California was also adversely affected by the wet weather in California, but to a lesser extent than raisins.



According to the Prune Administrative Committee, this year's supply of dried prunes is expected to be 177,800 tons, 8 percent less than in 1975. Dried prune shipments lagged behind last season's during the first 2 months of 1976/77. Domestic shipments were down 27 percent and exports trailed those of last year by 22 percent. Export prospects for 1976/77 are mixed. Production in Yugoslavia is below year-earlier levels, while France, the major customer for prunes last year, reported a record crop and is expecting to be self-sufficient in 1976/77.

With the expected pack drastically below year-earlier levels, the total supply of raisins will be down substantially from last season. Domestic demand for raisins is expected to remain good. Domestic shipments of raisins for 1975/76 were 8 percent above 1974/75. Foreign demand for raisins during 1976/77 is also expected to be very good. Smaller raisin crops are reported in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Iran. Both South Africa and Australia are reporting sold out of stocks and will not harvest for another six months. Total U.S. raisin exports for 1975/76 amounted to 71,512 tons, 29 percent above 1974/75.

The BLS wholesale prices for dried prunes and raisins were steady during August and September. The September wholesale price for dried prunes was $9.42 (16-ounce package, case of 24) compared with $8.58 a year earlier. The September wholesale price of raisins was $11.99 (15-ounce package, case of 24) only slightly above the 1975 price. In view of the shorter supplies, wholesale prices are expected to rise sharply during the remainder of the marketing season.

Frozen Fruit Pack Smaller

The U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries this year is expected to be considerably below 1975 levels, primarily as a result of the smaller pack of tart cherries. The total pack of frozen cherries was 68.3 million pounds in 1976, down 46 percent from a year earlier.

Through mid-September, freezers' receipts of blackberries from Oregon and Washington were slightly below those of 1975. Deliveries of blueberries were slightly below last year's levels in Washington but up moderately in Oregon. Frozen boysenberries in Oregon, however, were 41 percent less than a year earlier.

Total deliveries of strawberries to freezers through September 30 were 139.3 million pounds, compared with 106.7 million at the same time last season. The unseasonable rains in late September and early October brought an end to the strawberry season in California.

Cold Storage Stocks Smaller

Cold storage stocks of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) on September 30 totaled 515 million pounds, 13 percent smaller than a year earlier. Sharp decreases in the volumes of frozen cherries

Table 13—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of September, 1973-76

Frozen fruit	1973	1974	1975	1975
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*
Apples	20,948	54,734	34,694	40,684
Apricots	13,989	13,940	14,624	14,536
Blackberries	11,468	17,384	19,568	16,902
Blueberries	52,524	50,042	35,505	35,247
Boysenberries	4,573	5,200	6,435	3,993
Cherries	71,960	93,738	122,713	73,541
Grapes	2,885	2,990	3,877	3,528
Peaches	55,911	58,171	41,175	64,555
Raspberries, Red	19,345	21,711	26,756	19,237
Raspberries, Black	1,845	2,220	2,654	2,720
Strawberries	165,162	191,769	174,401	141,670
Other frozen fruits	96,055	106,463	109,003	98,184
Total frozen fruits	516,665	618,362	591,405	514,797

(down 40 percent), and strawberries, (down 19 percent) were not compensated for by increases in the volumes of frozen apples and peaches.

Despite the substantial decrease in frozen stocks, the September BLS wholesale price index of frozen strawberries has held steady at 168.3 (1967=100). This price might fall if the prospective production of strawberries in Mexico materializes. However, pricing of the Mexican production is difficult because of the recent floating of the peso, the uncertain export tax situation, uncertainty on the sugar tax, and the increased cost of Mexican labor.

TREE NUTS

Production Down Slightly From 1975

Current prospects for the four major edible tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) point to an estimated output of 491,550 tons (in-shell basis), slightly below 1975 but still substantially more than 1974. A record almond crop this season is more than offset by sharp declines in pecan and filbert production and a moderately smaller walnut crop.

Almond Crop Largest of Record

A record almond crop is expected. California's almond production is forecast at 235,000 tons (in-shell basis), almost one-half above last year's output and almost one-fourth more than the 1974 record crop. However, the recent unseasonably heavy rain and wind resulted in uprooted trees and mold damage to the nuts on the ground, and the extent of the damage to this year's almond crop has not been fully determined.

Foreign almond production is also record large this year due mainly to the record crop in Spain, the leader among foreign producers. Italy, the second largest foreign producer, expects a crop one-fourth larger than 1975. If current production prospects are realized, the 1976 world almond crop will be the largest on record.

During 1975/76, world almond prices were substantially below a year earlier, reflecting large world supplies of most major tree nuts, especially almonds. Currently foreign prices still remain weak. Spanish unselected Valencias were quoted as 84.5 cents per pound (c.i.f. U.K. market) on September 24, 1976, compared with 95.8 cents a year ago. Prices paid for Italian shelled Bari unselected almonds amounted to 94 cents per pound (f.o.b. Italian ports) in September 1976, compared with $1.01 last year. The record 1976/77 foreign almond crop combined with above-normal stock levels seem likely to weaken their prices further during this season.

Although foreign almond production is expected to be the largest on record this year, our exports are still likely to be bright with improving economic conditions abroad. In addition, the U.S. share of world exports is likely to continue to grow. In spite of the record foreign almond crop during the first 3 months of 1976/77 (July through September), our export shipments amounted to 35.8

Table 14—Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976

Crop and State	1974	1975	Indicated 1976	Crop and State	1974	1975	Indicated 1976
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*		*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Almonds:				Pecans:			
California	189,000	160,000	235,000	North Carolina	1,100	1,100	1,500
				South Carolina	1,250	1,000	700
Filberts:				Georgia	29,000	37,500	25,000
Oregon	6,400	11,800	7,900	Florida	1,250	2,500	1,500
Washington	300	320	250	Alabama	5,500	10,000	2,000
2 States	6,700	12,120	8,150	Mississippi	1,500	3,000	2,000
				Aransas	600	1,750	500
Walnuts, English:				Louisiana	1,500	16,000	3,000
California	155,000	198,000	190,000	Oklahoma	1,250	10,000	1,000
Oregon	1,500	1,300	1,200	Texas	19,000	34,000	13,500
2 States	156,500	199,300	191,200	New Mexico	6,600	6,550	6,500
				Total	68,550	123,400	57,200
Macadamia nuts:							
Hawaii	8,185	9,105	n.a.	Improved varieties[1]	42,800	55,050	35,400
				Native and seedling	25,750	68,350	21,800
				Total 4 tree nuts[2]	420,750	494,820	491,550

[1] Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. [2] Excludes macadamia nuts.

n.a.—Data not available temporarily.

million pounds compared with 28.4 million a year earlier. Our domestic movement also showed a substantial increase, up almost 12 percent from last year. Opening prices for almonds were moderately lower than a year earlier, but a further substantial decline is not expected if movement continues strong.

Regarding this season's market allocation, the Almond Control Board has recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture that 96.8 percent of the 1976 crop be declared salable, with a 3.2-percent reserve to be allocated to new uses under jurisdiction of the New Market Committee.

Pecan Crop Smallest Since 1962

As of October 1, the 1976 pecan crop is forecast at 114.4 million pounds, about half of last year's production and the smallest since 1962. The October 1 forecast was up 2 percent from September 1. All States except North Carolina expect smaller crops. The reduced harvest is attributed to poor weather conditions during bloom and the dry summer which caused a heavier than normal drop. A crop only two-thirds of 1975's is expected in Georgia, the leading producer, while Texas, the second largest producer, expects a crop down three-fifths from last year. The improved varieties account for 62 percent of the pecan crop, up from 45 percent last year.

Even with substantially larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, total supplies of pecans will be considerably smaller this season because of the smallest crop since 1962. Consequently, grower prices are expected to average substantially above year-earlier levels. In 1975, the U.S. average price for all pecans was 39.8 cents per pound (in-shell) compared with 47.1 cents the preceding year.

Filbert Crop Down Sharply

Oregon and Washington filbert production in 1976 is forecast at 8,150 tons as of October 1, a third less than last year but a fifth above the short 1974 crop. Light bloom and poor pollination were the major factors accounting for the expected small crop. Nut size is larger this year due to the light set.

Foreign production of filberts is forecast at 390,000 metric tons, down 6 percent from 1975. The moderate decrease in output is attributed to the downward revision in the Turkish crop estimate. This revision more than offset the substantial expected increase in the Italian and Spanish crops. Turkey, the largest producer, expects a slight decline, but still will harvest the second largest crop on record. If this forecast is realized, it would mark the fifth consecutive year that Turkish production has been sustained at a high level. This is primarily attributed to the combined effects of technological and cultural improvements and favorable weather. In Italy, filbert production in 1976 is forecast one-fifth more than last season's output, while production in Spain, the third largest foreign producer, is expected to be almost three-fourths larger than last year's small production. Thus, even with a smaller crop in the United States, filbert production should be sufficient to bring the overall world total up to the second largest on record.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during the first 9 months of 1976 totaled 2,906 tons, more than twice as much as a year ago. In view of the sharply smaller 1976 crop in the United States, imports of filberts are expected to remain large and total supplies of filberts during 1976/77 will be adequate. Thus, the smaller filbert crop might strengthen grower prices slightly. Last season, filbert growers received an average price of $610 per ton at delivery points, or an increase of almost one-tenth from 1974.

Walnut Production Down

The 1976 production of walnuts in California and Oregon is forecast at 191,200 tons, 4 percent below the 1975 record crop. However, this is still 22 percent above 1974. Thus, combined with the smaller carryover at the beginning of the 1976/77 marketing year, total supplies of walnuts for 1976/77 will be moderately smaller than last year.

The Walnut Control Board has recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture that three-fourths of the 1976 California crop be made available to domestic markets and the remainder to be held in reserve for export. Estimated domestic trade was placed at 60 million pounds (in-shell) and 80 million pounds of shelled walnuts. Domestic shipments during the first 2 months of 1976/77 have been very favorable.

According to early reports, foreign walnut production will also be substantially smaller than 1975. The prospective smaller crops in India and Italy more than offset larger crops from France and Turkey. The smaller available foreign supplies are likely to enhance our walnut exports during 1976/77. During the first 3 months (July-September) of 1976/77, total exports of in-shell walnuts have increased to 9.1 million pounds from 6.0 million pounds a year ago. However, total exports of shelled walnuts, although very small, increased more than one-half.

Opening prices of in-shell walnuts in California are unchanged from last year, but the visible shelled retail pack prices are up since last year from approximately 7.5 percent for the smaller pack sizes to 14 percent for the larger pack sizes. In view of smaller domestic and foreign supplies, prices received by walnut growers during 1976/77 are expected to average above year-earlier levels.

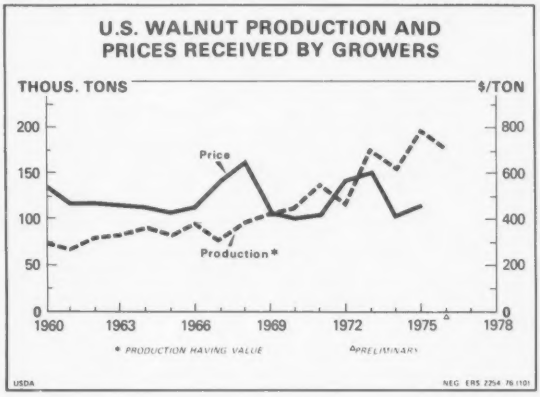


Table 15—Seven citrus fruits: Production, use, and value, United States, 1971/72 through 1975/76[1]

Fruit and season	Production[2]	Utilization of production				Value of production
		Fresh		Processed		
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*percent*	*1,000 tons*	*percent*	*1,000 dollars*
Oranges:						
1971/72	8,237	1,721	21.0	6,511	79.0	549,369
1972/73	9,737	1,698	17.4	8,039	82.6	603,305
1973/74	9,386	1,778	18.9	7,608	81.1	600,691
1974/75	10,245	2,151	21.0	8,094	79.0	654,112
1975/76	10,479	1,980	18.9	8,499	81.1	735,320
Grapefruit:						
1971/72	2,623	1,088	41.5	1,535	58.5	185,586
1972/73	2,676	1,110	41.4	1,566	58.6	177,055
1973/74	2,692	1,130	42.0	1,562	58.0	157,673
1974/75	2,503	1,147	45.8	1,356	54.2	154,537
1975/76	2,850	1,312	46.0	1,538	54.0	149,791
Lemons:						
1971/72	634	365	57.6	269	42.4	80,266
1972/73	844	419	49.6	425	50.4	97,302
1973/74	676	422	62.4	254	37.6	109,851
1974/75	1,118	438	39.2	680	60.8	113,226
1975/76	677	419	61.9	258	38.1	95,687
Limes:						
1971/72	44	19	43.2	25	56.8	6,039
1972/73	44	21	47.7	23	52.3	6,710
1973/74	42	19	45.2	23	54.8	7,560
1974/75	44	20	45.5	24	54.5	8,382
1975/76	43	23	53.5	20	46.5	10,012
Tangelos:						
1971/72	162	78	48.1	84	51.9	9,900
1972/73	140	65	46.4	75	53.6	7,812
1973/74	167	72	43.1	95	569	9,250
1974/75	212	107	50.5	105	49.5	12,361
1975/76	248	101	40.7	147	59.3	13,750
Tangerines:						
1971/72	221	149	67.4	72	32.6	22,767
1972/73	223	142	63.7	81	36.3	20,729
1973/74	210	151	71.9	59	28.1	22,502
1974/75	231	161	69.7	70	30.3	23,946
1975/76	238	162	68.1	76	31.9	26,494
Temples:						
1971/72	239	81	33.9	158	66.1	15,317
1972/73	230	111	48.3	119	51.7	15,606
1973/74	239	87	36.4	152	63.6	14,840
1974/75	239	86	36.0	153	64.0	14,575
1975/76	248	105	42.3	143	57.7	15,675
Total:						
1971/72	12,160	3,506	28.8	8,654	71.2	869,244
1972/73	13,894	3,566	25.7	10,328	74.3	928,519
1973/74	13,412	3,659	27.3	9,753	72.7	922,367
1974/75	14,592	4,110	28.2	10,482	71.8	981,139
1975/76	14,783	4,102	27.8	10,681	72.2	1,046,729

[1] Preliminary. [2] Production having value.

Data prepared from citrus production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 16—Selected citrus fruit: Use for processing by percentages of total production, 1970/71 through 1975/76

State, variety, and season	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76[1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
ORANGES:						
Florida:						
Temple	55.4	66.4	52.1	63.7	64.0	57.6
Early and midseason	90.0	91.2	92.6	93.4	92.3	93.4
Valencia	90.4	92.4	93.0	93.2	92.2	93.6
Total	89.0	90.9	91.6	92.4	91.4	92.5
California:						
Navel and miscellaneous	18.0	25.6	33.2	20.5	27.5	27.2
Valencia	43.6	48.7	50.4	35.7	43.5	44.6
Total	31.4	36.8	42.8	27.5	35.4	35.2
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida:						
Seedless	53.4	53.6	52.4	51.2	50.1	50.9
Pink	35.5	36.5	38.0	35.7	33.5	31.2
White	63.1	62.4	59.5	58.5	57.5	60.0
Other seeded	95.9	97.4	97.2	98.6	98.0	98.6
Total	65.1	63.7	62.5	61.1	57.9	58.5
Texas	41.2	37.6	46.3	49.5	36.3	32.2
TANGERINES:						
Florida	28.1	30.4	32.7	26.6	28.7	30.5
California	37.0	40.5	45.0	33.1	36.7	37.0
LEMONS:						
California	36.4	39.0	48.1	36.9	56.8	37.2
Arizona	59.4	57.5	59.4	40.2	73.3	43.2

[1] Preliminary.

Table 17—Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1971/72	142.3	104.4	73.4	1.29
1972/73	174.8	132.2	75.6	1.33
1973/74	171.1	132.5	77.4	1.30
1974/75	178.6	135.5	75.9	1.31
1975/76	186.7	144.5	77.4	1.29

[1] Includes tangelos, temples, and honey tangerines.

Table 18—Citrus fruit: Season average equivalent returns per box received by growers, by variety and utilization, by State and total United States, 1973/74-1975/76 seasons

Variety, States and U.S.	1973/74						1974/75						1975/76					
	Equivalent P.H.D.[1]			Equivalent on-tree			Equivalent P.H.D.[1]			Equivalent on-tree			Equivalent P.H.D.[1]			Equivalent on-tree		
	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
ORANGES:																		
Florida:																		
Early and midseason	2.46	3.65	2.40	1.38	2.28	1.32	2.46	3.15	2.40	1.46	2.15	1.40	2.84	3.35	2.80	1.84	2.35	1.80
Valencia	2.67	2.95	2.65	1.59	1.88	1.57	2.82	3.05	2.80	1.82	2.05	1.80	3.41	3.50	3.40	2.41	2.50	2.40
All	2.55	3.17	2.51	1.47	2.10	1.43	2.62	3.11	2.58	1.62	2.11	1.58	3.10	3.42	3.07	2.10	2.42	2.07
Temple	2.80	3.85	2.20	1.64	2.75	1.00	2.75	3.45	2.35	1.68	2.35	1.30	2.85	3.60	2.30	1.78	2.50	1.25
California:																		
Navel and misc.	4.03	5.00	.28	2.88	3.85	-.87	3.53	4.83	.10	2.37	3.67	-1.06	3.12	4.18	.28	1.96	3.02	-.88
Valencia	3.71	5.05	1.30	2.41	3.75	.00	2.93	4.43	1.00	1.77	3.27	-.16	2.77	4.11	1.10	1.57	2.91	-.10
All	3.88	5.02	.89	2.67	3.81	-.35	3.23	4.66	.65	2.07	3.50	-.51	2.96	4.15	.76	1.78	2.98	-.43
U.S.[2]	2.78	4.34	2.37	1.69	3.20	1.29	2.75	4.13	2.34	1.72	3.04	1.33	3.03	3.85	2.81	2.01	2.76	1.80
GRAPEFRUIT:																		
Florida:																		
Seedless	2.68	3.39	2.00	1.75	2.54	1.00	2.76	3.89	1.64	1.88	3.04	.72	2.40	3.42	1.42	1.51	2.57	.50
Seeded	2.16	3.00	2.15	1.31	2.15	1.30	1.72	2.72	1.70	.87	1.87	.85	1.51	2.24	1.50	.66	1.39	.65
All	2.57	3.39	2.05	1.66	2.54	1.10	2.59	3.88	1.66	1.72	3.03	.76	2.26	3.41	1.44	1.38	2.56	.54
Texas	1.66	2.27	1.03	1.31	1.92	.68	2.30	2.90	1.25	1.95	2.55	.90	1.74	2.13	.93	1.36	1.73	.57
California	2.65	4.21	.94	1.87	3.37	.22	2.36	3.95	.65	1.60	3.19	-.12	2.15	3.66	.72	1.31	2.80	-.11
Arizona	2.04	3.00	.85	1.34	2.30	.15	2.10	3.40	.80	1.40	2.70	.10	1.51	2.65	.70	.76	1.90	-.05
U.S.	2.41	3.23	1.81	1.61	2.48	.97	2.51	3.71	1.49	1.72	2.96	.66	2.14	3.12	1.29	1.34	2.37	.45
LEMONS:																		
California	6.16	8.55	2.08	4.66	7.05	.58	4.03	8.03	.98	2.43	6.43	-.62	5.17	7.70	.91	3.32	5.85	-.95
Arizona	6.23	9.00	2.10	4.83	7.60	.70	3.30	7.00	1.95	1.60	5.30	.25	6.64	11.00	.90	4.79	9.15	-.95
U.S.	6.17	8.62	2.08	4.69	7.14	.60	3.85	7.86	1.27	2.23	6.24	-.36	5.37	8.11	.91	3.52	6.26	-.95
TANGERINES:																		
Florida	4.69	5.75	1.75	2.82	4.00	-.45	4.85	6.05	1.85	3.05	4.30	-.05	4.91	6.45	1.40	3.11	4.70	-.50
California	4.35	6.30	.40	3.05	5.00	-.90	3.72	5.68	.33	2.92	4.88	-.47	4.60	6.80	.84	3.25	5.44	-.52
Arizona[3]	5.08	6.70	.40	3.78	5.40	-.90	4.73	6.35	.55	3.33	4.95	-.85	5.44	7.30	.85	4.09	5.95	-.50
U.S.	4.65	6.03	1.13	3.02	4.47	-.66	4.49	5.98	1.17	3.04	4.54	-.28	4.90	6.64	1.18	3.26	5.03	-.51
TANGELOS:																		
Florida	2.50	3.35	1.85	1.25	2.15	.57	2.63	3.35	1.90	1.45	2.15	.75	2.50	3.30	1.95	1.33	2.10	.80
LIMES:																		
Florida	7.20	13.45	1.95	5.10	11.35	-.15	7.62	14.90	1.70	5.35	12.50	-.45	9.27	15.40	2.00	6.70	12.60	-.30

[1] P.H.D.—Packinghouse door. [2] Excludes temples. [3] Includes tangelos.

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 19—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida canners' stocks, packs, imports, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Imports		Supply		Movement		Stocks[1]
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Grapefruit:										
1972/73	2,831	8,658	8,658	---	---	11,489	11,489	6,919	7,908	4,570
1973/74	3,581	9,026	9,026	---	---	12,607	12,607	6,845	7,710	5,762
1974/75	4,897	7,847	7,847	---	---	12,744	12,744	7,471	8,509	5,273
1975/76[2]	4,235	9,460	9,460	---	---	13,695	13,695	9,295		4,400
Tangerine:										
1972/73	208	1,072	1,072	---	---	1,280	1,280	1,050	1,069	230
1973/74	211	1,019	1,019	---	---	1,230	1,230	822	831	408
1974/75	399	1,147	1,147	---	---	1,546	1,546	1,065	1,153	481
1975/76	393	1,111	1,111	---	---	1,504	1,504	1,071		433

[1] For the 1975/76 season, week ending October 16; 1974/75, October 18; 1973/74, October 19; and 1972/73, October 20. These respective dates include data through the 46th week of each season. [2] 1975/76 pack includes receipts of Florida product from non-members and domestic receipts from non-Florida product.

Source: Florida Canners Association.

Table 20—Chilled citrus products: Packs, stocks, supply, and movement, Florida, 1971/72 through 1975/76

Item and season[1]	Beginning stocks	Pack[2]	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Orange juice, s.s.:					
1971/72	14,778	116,970	131,748	111,756	19,992
1972/73	19,992	125,683	145,675	127,255	18,420
1973/74	18,420	135,313	153,733	137,347	16,386
1974/75	16,386	154,478	170,864	154,085	16,779
1975/76[3]	16,779	174,804	191,583	173,558	18,025
Grapefruit juice, s.s.:					
1971/72	924	17,358	18,282	15,261	3,021
1972/73	3,021	16,071	19,092	16,871	2,221
1973/74	2,221	17,377	19,597	17,916	1,681
1974/75	1,681	20,535	22,216	20,768	1,448
1975/76[3]	1,448	24,538	25,986	24,583	1,403
Grapefruit sections:					
1971/72	594	1,784	2,378	2,057	321
1972/73	321	2,051	2,372	1,989	383
1973/74	383	1,894	2,277	1,836	441
1974/75	441	1,634	2,075	1,737	338
1975/76[3]	338	1,787	2,125	1,891	234
Orange sections:					
1971/72	671	819	1,490	1,063	427
1972/73	427	804	1,231	945	286
1973/74	286	765	1,051	804	247
1974/75	247	791	1,038	920	118
1975/76[3]	118	1,126	1,244	1,027	217
Citrus salad:					
1971/72	975	3,822	4,797	4,485	312
1972/73	312	4,818	5,130	4,349	781
1973/74	781	4,268	5,049	4,163	886
1974/75	886	3,465	4,351	3,724	627
1975/76[3]	627	4,027	4,654	3,599	1,055

[1] Season beginning October 1, approximately. [2] Packs of chilled juices include products of fresh fruit and frozen concentrate and excludes reprocessed single strength bulk. [3] 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 21—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Beginning stocks	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's	*1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's*	*1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's*	*1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's*	*1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's*
Juices[2]					
Orange:					
1971/72	1,330	10,942	12,272	10,477	1,795
1972/73	1,795	13,670	15,465	12,578	2,887
1973/74	2,887	10,885	13,772	11,133	2,639
1974/75	2,639	10,737	13,376	11,349	2,027
1975/76[3]	2,027	10,635	12,662	10,746	1,916
Grapefruit:					
1971/72	1,605	21,173	22,778	18,468	4,310
1972/73	4,310	19,059	23,369	19,166	4,203
1973/74	4,203	20,576	24,779	18,780	5,999
1974/75	5,999	15,951	21,950	18,129	3,821
1975/76[3]	3,821	18,439	22,260	18,623	3,637
Grapefruit reconstituted:					
1971/72	233	520	753	600	153
1972/73	153	279	432	405	27
1973/74	27	160	187	153	34
1974/75	34	443	477	391	86
1975/76[3]	86	487	573	528	45
Blend:					
1971/72	399	1,832	2,231	1,904	327
1972/73	327	1,898	2,225	1,823	402
1973/74	402	1,782	2,184	1,702	482
1974/75	482	1,493	1,975	1,699	276
1975/76[3]	276	1,687	1,963	1,566	397
Tangerine:					
1971/72	18	16	34	31	3
1972/73	3	24	27	20	7
1973/74	7	18	25	19	6
1974/75	6	12	18	17	1
1975/76[3]	1	19	20	20	0
Canned fruits:					
Grapefruit sections:					
1971/72	666	2,752	3,418	2,978	440
1972/73	440	2,687	3,127	2,804	323
1973/74	323	3,027	3,350	2,645	705
1974/75	705	2,236	2,941	2,027	914
1975/76[3]	914	1,602	3,516	1,906	610
Orange sections:					
1971/72	12	8	20	14	6
1972/73	6	18	24	17	7
1973/74	7	17	24	15	9
1974/75	9	18	27	19	8
1975/76[3]	8	26	34	17	17
Citrus salad:					
1971/72	75	269	344	200	144
1972/73	144	131	275	203	72
1973/74	72	117	189	158	31
1974/75	31	206	237	152	85
1975/76[3]	85	112	197	126	71

[1] Season beginning October 1. [2] Single strength. [3] 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 22—Canned noncitrus fruit and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s			
Apricots:[2]				
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	3,304
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	3,925
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	2,218
1975/76	236	4,421	4,657	3,124
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	
Cherries, RSP:				
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,533
1973/74	9	579	588	583
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	1,135
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	1,283
1976/77	48	438	486	
Cherries, sweet:				
1972/73	315	393	708	518
1973/74	190	503	693	566
1974/75	127	623	750	460
1975/76	290	412	702	487
1976/77	215	464	679	
Pineapple:				
1972/73	8,663	16,540	25,203	18,191
1973/74	7,012	14,981	21,993	16,804
1974/75	5,189	13,913	19,102	14,297
1975/76	4,805	14,887	19,692	13,762
1976/77	5,930			
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's			
Canned juice:				
Single strength pineapple:				
1972/73	6,105	12,328	18,433	14,334
1973/74	4,099	11,350	15,449	11,601
1974/75	3,848	8,448	12,296	9,569
1975/76	2,727	8,654	11,381	8,478
1976/77	2,903			
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's			
Concentrated pineapple:				
1972/73	1,011	1,080	2,091	1,176
1973/74	915	1,540	2,455	1,653
1974/75	802	899	1,701	1,109
1975/76	592	624	1,216	594
1976/77	622			

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only.

Prepared from reports of National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 23—U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1972-76

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per cases	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*	*Dollars per cases*
DRIED FRUIT:												
Prunes												
(24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1972	7.546	7.464	7.513	7.791	7.954	8.036	8.363	8.069	8.150	9.130	9.277	9.604
1973	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.604
1974	9.604	9.604	9.604	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.653	9.571	9.571	9.571
1975	9.571	9.571	9.571	9.490	9.049	9.049	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.673
1976	8.526	8.428	8.526	8.918	8.918	9.065	9.065	9.424	9.424			
Raisins												
(24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1972	6.086	6.145	6.145	6.885	7.424	7.424	7.424	7.080	7.081	8.220	9.371	9.494
1973	9.609	9.609	9.996	10.119	10.119	10.315	10.315	10.315	10.437	11.564	11.618	12.108
1974	12.120	12.157	12.218	12.446	12.446	12.446	12.397	12.287	12.287	11.772	11.772	11.772
1975	11.650	11.650	11.650	11.527	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.527	11.650	11.650
1976	11.748	11.748	11.870	11.870	11.870	11.993	11.993	11.993	11.993			
FROZEN FRUIT:												
Strawberries												
(12-10 oz. pg.):												
1972	3.052	3.052	3.052	3.052	3.052	3.052	3.245	3.245	3.326	3.357	3.388	3.388
1973	3.388	3.388	3.413	3.413	3.413	3.510	3.510	3.651	3.651	3.783	3.783	3.847
1974	3.847	3.888	3.888	3.888	3.888	3.888	4.087	4.091	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.219
1975	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.285	4.285	4.285
1976	4.285	4.285	4.285	4.407	4.407	4.407	4.648	4.648	4.648			
FROZEN JUICE:												
Orange, conc.												
(12-6 oz. cans):												
1972	2.106	2.106	2.106	2.106	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159
1973	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.159	2.106	2.159	2.106	2.106	2.106	2.159	2.159	2.159
1974	2.167	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.152	2.151	2.151	2.170	2.195	2.134	2.154
1975	2.244	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.246	2.246	2.246	2.358	2.383	2.383
1976	2.383	2.352	2.352	2.383	2.383	2.383	2.187	2.187	2.187			

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 24—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1975					1976								
	Annual	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	157.8	151.3	141.1	148.0	151.5	154.7	158.8	150.9	160.1	152.7	149.9	158.7	155.6	181.9
Citrus fruit	137.9	127.1	150.3	135.8	141.1	129.6	136.7	128.1	139.9	140.2	120.1	160.3	147.1	208.5
Other fruit	164.8	159.9	137.7	152.3	155.2	165.1	167.9	160.3	168.2	157.3	162.5	156.7	158.3	168.3
Dried fruit	213.4	212.4	213.9	207.4	207.4	207.8	207.8	209.4	210.3	210.3	211.9	214.9	217.1	218.9
Canned fruit and juice	173.8	172.9	172.5	171.5	170.8	169.5	169.2	169.2	169.3	171.2	173.5	174.9	177.3	178.5
Canned fruit	168.3	166.0	165.7	164.7	164.3	163.6	162.3	162.5	163.3	164.4	166.8	168.7	171.7	173.1
Canned fruit juice	184.1	185.9	185.2	184.2	182.9	180.7	181.8	181.4	180.5	183.5	185.8	186.7	188.2	189.1
Frozen fruit and juice	156.5	154.9	159.9	161.1	161.1	161.1	159.4	159.4	161.9	161.9	161.9	152.3	152.3	152.3
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	161.1	164.0	149.4	145.8	144.9	144.9	146.2	148.1	158.4	158.1	166.0	169.3	177.1	163.4
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	140	155	140	131	132	126	130	138	140	138	127	119	137	131

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

Table 25—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1975				1976								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	11.70	9.30	8.70	8.70	8.50	8.30	9.10	10.00	9.30	7.10	9.50	12.30	13.20
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	138.00	150.00	172.00	181.00	187.00	188.00	239.00	218.00	244.00	---	140.00	105.00	155.00
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	13.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.30	13.20	14.50	14.70
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	36.20	31.70	38.10	---	---	58.50	49.40	46.50	31.80	36.40	39.00	40.30	40.70
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	3.83	2.92	3.55	3.39	3.13	2.32	2.46	2.39	2.31	2.63	2.91	2.89	3.25
Processing	-.16	.46	1.32	1.54	1.72	1.90	2.00	2.12	2.32	2.20	-.14	-.10	-.10
All	1.92	1.71	2.07	1.90	1.83	1.93	2.09	2.16	2.31	2.24	1.53	1.53	1.04
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.71	2.51	2.28	2.50	2.37	2.31	2.40	2.37	2.99	2.72	2.93	3.86	3.84
Processing	-.07	-.08	.32	.71	.68	.54	.66	.50	.52	-.09	-.13	-.30	-.26
All	2.00	1.89	1.38	1.60	1.38	1.25	1.22	1.27	1.87	1.16	1.10	2.19	2.20
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	11.85	12.41	12.40	8.74	2.60	4.23	6.02	6.80	4.80	3.90	4.10	4.80	3.95
Processing	-.83	-.83	-1.00	-1.00	.90	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
All	8.28	7.87	7.81	4.60	2.02	1.52	3.71	3.23	2.58	2.31	2.59	3.37	2.73
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	---	7.85	5.75	5.13	4.44	5.53	5.73	4.66	4.58	---	---	---	---
Processing	---	-2.30	-1.53	-1.17	-1.22	-.57	.55	-.50	-.50	---	---	---	---
All	---	5.37	3.65	3.35	2.20	3.27	4.15	1.14	2.57	---	---	---	---

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns.

Table 26—Fresh fruit: Retail prices, mareting margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, seasonal average, 1973/74-1975/76

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[1] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[2]	
		Cent	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
1975/76	25.6	10.2	40	15.4	60
1974/75	31.9	13.7	43	18.2	57
1973/74	32.6	16.3	50	16.4	50
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
1975/76	31.3	19.7	63	11.6	37
1974/75	33.7	21.3	63	12.4	37
1973/74	28.0	15.9	57	18.9	52
Apples, Western Delicious:					
1975/76	41.5	25.2	61	16.3	39
1974/75	43.0	22.6	53	20.4	47
1973/74	39.9	24.4	61	15.5	39
Grapes Emperor:					
1975/76	56.8	36.5	64	20.3	36
1974/75	60.0	40.2	67	19.8	33
1973/74	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grapes, Thompson Seedless:					
1975	69.1	40.7	59	28.4	41
1974	75.6	45.9	61	29.7	39
1973	63.7	37.9	59	25.8	41
Lemons, Western:					
1975/76	44.8	26.4	59	18.4	41
1974/75	40.5	24.1	59	16.4	41
1973/74	41.7	24.8	59	16.9	41
Oranges, California Navel:					
1975/76	24.7	14.8	60	9.9	40
1974/75	30.0	19.8	66	10.2	34
1973/74	27.2	19.1	64	9.8	36
Oranges, California Valencia:					
1975	28.2	18.6	66	9.6	34
1974	26.7	16.6	62	10.1	38
1973	26.1	16.5	63	9.6	37
Oranges, Florida:					
1975/76	19.7	13.4	68	6.3	32
1974/75	17.8	12.0	67	5.8	33
1973/74	18.4	12.7	69	5.7	31

[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production area and season: Apples, Eastern Delicious-*New York State* (Oct.-May); Apples, Eastern McIntosh-*New York State* (Nov.-May); Apples, Western Delicious-*Washington* (Oct.-June); Grapes, Emperior-*California* (Oct.-Apr.); Grapes, Thompson seedless-*California* (Oct.-Nov.); Lemons-*California* (Aug.-July); *California*-Navel Oranges (Dec.-May); *California* Valencia Oranges (May-Nov.); *Florida* Oranges-(Nov.-May). N/A=Not available.

Table 27—U.S. exports of selected dried fruits and tree nuts by destination, 1971/72-1976/77 seasons

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC[2]	Other	Total		
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Prunes:							
1971/72	5,502	5,196	16,274	11,834	33,304	6,502	45,308
1972/73	4,190	3,194	14,213	8,533	25,940	4,457	34,587
1973/74	5,584	6,252	23,893	15,090	45,235	8,388	59,207
1974/75	5,238	4,051	18,980	12,130	35,161	7,170	47,569
1975/76	4,563	3,614	29,828	16,614	50,056	10,404	65,023
Raisins:							
1971/72	6,460	10,442	7,997	15,852	34,291	33,392	74,143
1972/73	4,454	1,808	3,674	6,087	11,569	7,353	23,376
1973/74	6,447	6,827	6,189	12,827	25,843	17,540	49,830
1974/75	7,956	7,383	6,284	9,907	23,574	23,817	55,347
1975/76	9,546	8,663	6,842	14,134	29,639	32,327	71,512
Apricots:							
1971/72	176	4	116	140	260	173	609
1972/73	143	15	155	282	452	324	919
1973/74	160	---	252	335	587	172	919
1974/75	143	---	63	136	199	245	587
1975/76	263	9	125	113	247	370	880
Shelled almonds:							
1971/72	1,506	3,121	17,842	7,808	28,771	8,493	38,770
1972/73	1,119	2,132	10,895	4,397	17,424	8,814	27,357
1973/74	1,408	3,688	12,606	4,769	21,063	11,595	34,066
1974/75	1,236	3,398	24,826	9,178	37,402	9,398	48,036
1975/76	1,668	4,183	23,457	9,242	36,882	13,464	52,014
1975/76 thru Aug.	44	358	2,050	1,076	3,484	713	4,241
1976/77 thur Aug.	126	695	3,389	777	4,861	660	5,647
Unshelled walnuts:							
1971/72	1,509	1,114	5,706	2,672	9,492	2,268	13,269
1972/73	1,441	250	4,401	2,643	7,294	3,119	11,854
1973/74	1,706	898	10,703	5,686	17,287	3,281	22,274
1974/75	1,594	426	12,631	6,600	19,657	3,819	25,070
1974/75 thru Aug.	1,419	295	12,136	6,129	18,560	3,738	23,717
1975/76 thru Aug.	1,317	922	20,235	14,137	35,294	3,409	40,020

[1] Season beginning September 1 for prunes and raisins, August 1 for almonds, October 1 for walnuts, and July 1 for apricots. [2] Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands.

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TFS-201 NOVEMBER 1976

LIST OF TABLES

Table	*Title*	*Page*
1	Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit	5
2	Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits	5
3	Quarterly wholesale price indexes for canned fruit	5
4	Citrus fruit: Production, 1974/75, 1975/76, and indicated 1976/77	7
5	Oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines processed, Florida, 1971/72 through 1975/76	10
6	U.S. noncitrus fruit: Production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976	12
7	Apples: Regional production, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976	12
8	Red Delicious apples: Shipping point prices, selected regions, 1975 and 1976	12
9	Grapes: Production and season average prices received by growers in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976 production	13
10	Pears: Shipping point prices, selected regions, 1975 and 1976	15
11	Sweet cherries: Production, utilization, price, and value, 1972-76 crops	15
12	Tart cherries: Production, utilization, price, and value, 1972-76 crops	16
13	Stocks of frozen fruit: End of September, 1973-76	19
14	Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1974, 1975, and indicated 1976	20
15	Seven citrus fruits: Production, use, and value, United States 1971/72 through 1975/76	22
16	Selected citrus fruit: Use for processing by percentages of total production, 1970/71 through 1975/76	23
17	Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate	23
18	Citrus fruit: Season average equivalent returns per box received by growers, by variety and utilization, by State and total United States, 1973/74-1975/76 seasons	24
19	Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida canners' stocks, packs, imports, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons	25
20	Chilled citrus products: Packs, stocks, supply, and movement, Florida, 1971/72 through 1975/76	25
21	Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons	26
22	Canned noncitrus fruit and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons	27
23	U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1972-76	28
24	U.S. monthly average price index for fruit	28
25	U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers	29
26	Fresh fruit: Retail prices, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, seasonal average, 1973/74-1975/76	30
27	U.S. exports of selected dried fruits and tree nuts by destination, 1971/72-1976/77 seasons	31